C6030-042 Q&As

Developing with IBM Enterprise PL/I

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QUESTION 1

Requirement:

The function LEAPYEAR evaluates a given 4-digit number and returns `1\\'B if it is a leap year, `0\\'B if it is not. This function is supposed to work for the years 2004 to 2015. Leap years occur every four years, except for years ending in 00 that are not divisible by 400. Which of the following solutions meets the requirement and does NOT need to be changed if the requirement changes to: The function is supposed to work for the years 1900 to 3000.

A. LEAPYEAR: PROC(YEAR) RETURNS(BIT(1));DCL YEAR PIC `9999\\';DCL (MOD,VERIFY) BUILTIN;SELECT;WHEN (VERIFY(YEAR,\\'0l 23456789\\') ^= 0) RETURN(\\'0\\'B);WHEN (MOD (YEAR,100) = 0)RETURN(\\'0\\'B);WHEN (MOD(YEAR,4) = 0)RETURN(\\'1\\'B);OTHERRETURN(\\'0\\'B);END;END LEAPYEAR;

B. LEAPYEAR: PROC(YEAR) RETURNS(BIT(1));DCL YEAR PIC `9999\\';DCL VERIFY BUILTIN;IFVERIFY(YEAR,0123456789)^= 0 THEN RETURN(\\'0\\'B);SELECT(YEAR);WHEN (2004) RETURN(\\'1\\'B);WHEN (2008) RETURN(\\'1\\'B);WHEN (2012) RETURN(\\'1\\'B);OTHER RETURN (\\'0\\'B);END;END LEAPYEAR;

C. LEAPYEAR: PROC(YEAR) RETURNS(BIT(1));DCL YEAR PIC `9999\\';DCL (MOD,VERIFY) BUILTIN;SELECT;WHEN (VERIFY(YEAR `0123456789\\') ^= 0) RETURN(\\'0\\'B);WHEN (MOD (YEAR,400) = 0) RETURN(\\'l\\'B); WHEN (MOD(YEAR,100) = 0) RETURN(\\'0\\'B); WHEN (MOD(YEAR,4) = 0) RETURN(\\'1\\'B); OTHER RETURN(\\'0\\'B);END;END LEAPYEAR;

D. LEAPYEAR: PROC(YEAR) RETURNS(BIT(1));DCL YEAR PIC `9999\\';DCL (MOD,VERIFY) BUILTIN;SELECT;WHEN (VERIFY(YEAR `0123456769\\') ^= 0) RETURN(\\'0\\'B); WHEN (MOD (YEAR,100) = 0) RETURN(\\'0\\'B);WHEN (MOD(YEAR,400) = 0) RETURN(\\'1\\'B);WHEN (MOD(YEAR,4) = 0) RETURN(\\'1\\'B);OTHERRETURN(\\'0\\'B);END;END LEAPYEAR;

Correct Answer: C

QUESTION 2

Requirement Copy a dataset of record length 100 to another dataset.

If the following code does not fulfill the requirement above, which is the most likely reason? DCL DDIN

FILE RECORD INPUT;

DCL DDOUT FILE RECORD OUTPUT;

DCL INSTRUC CHAR(100);

DCL EOF_IN BIT(1) INIT(\\'0\\'B);

ON ENDFILE(DDIN) EOF_IN = `1\\'B;

READ FILE(DDIN) INTO(INSTRUC);

DO WHILE(^EOF_IN);

WRITE FILE(DDOUT) FROM(INSTRUC);

READ FILE(DDIN) INTO(INSTRUC);

WRITE FILE(DDOUT) FROM(INSTRUC);

END;

A. The code does not fulfill the requirement because too many records will be written to the output dataset, except when the input dataset is empty.

B. The code does notfulfill the requirement because the input structure is the same as the outputstructure.

C. The code does notfulfill the requirement because the OPEN statements are missing.

D. The code fulfills the requirement.

Correct Answer: A

QUESTION 3

Which of the following is NOT a characteristic of the RANDOM builtin function?

A. RANDOM can be called without any parameters.

B. The values generated by RANDOM are uniformly distributed between 0 and 1, where 0

C. RANDOM can be called with an optional SEED to avoid getting repeatable results.

D. RANDOM can be called with an optional upper bound.

Correct Answer: D

QUESTION 4

Requirement: If the value of the numeric variable I is 1 it needs to be changed to 2 and vice versa. In all other cases it must remain unchanged. Which of the following solutions meets the requirement and does not require essential structural modifications when the requirement is changed to the following: If the value of the numeric variable I is 512 it needs to be changed to 731 and if the value is 814 it needs to be changed to

5. In all other cases it must be set to 111.

A. lF I = 1 ! 1 = 2THEN I = 3 - I;

B. DCL ONETWO(2) BIN FIXED(15) INIT(2,1);IF I = 1! I = 2THEN I = ONETWO(I);

C. SELECT (I);WHEN(1) I = 2;WHEN(2) I = 1;OTHER;END;

D. IF I = 1 THEN I = 2;IF I = 2 THEN I = 1;

Correct Answer: C

QUESTION 5

Which of the following is the most appropriate way of avoiding a recursive deadlock?

A. Aborting the Transaction

B. Setting a time limit on the runtime of the Transaction

C. Partitioning the relevant Database

D. Changing the program

Correct Answer: D